THE

NATURE and UTILITY

OF

EXPEDITIONS

TO THE

COAST of *FRANCE*;

CONTAINING

A DESCRIPTION of the Maritime PARTS of that Kingdom; an Account of the STRENGTH of its PORTS in the CHANNEL, the OCEAN, and the MEDITERRANEAN.

WITH

OBSERVATIONS

UPON OUR LATE

ENTERPRIZES.

By an OFFICER in the laſt EXPEDITIONS.

LONDON:

Printed for G. BURNET, at Biſhop *Burnet's Head*, without *Temple-Bar*.

MDCCLVIII.

REPRODUCED

To the READER.

NO Age has produced a War in which ſo many Attempts and Deſcents have been made upon the Enemy's Coaſt as in this. Whether it be owing to the great Revolution the political Syſtem of *Europe* has underwent within a few Years? or whether we have more able Stateſmen at the Helm, who reſolve upon effectually annoying our Foes? may at firſt create a Debate among the moſt Sagacious, and will never be anſwered by the Ignorant---The Utility and Advantages of ſuch Enterprizes to this Nation are ſtrongly ſupported, and as ſtrongly conteſted. In order to ſolve theſe Doubts, which may, perhaps, create much ill Blood, and give riſe to great Alteration in a certain H---e in the preſent S---ns; an Individual, who is biaſs'd by no Party-Intereſt, nor influenced by any ſiniſter Views, has taken up the Pen to examine (as far as his Abilities will let him) the Nature and Intent of theſe Expeditions, and of what real Advantage they can be of to this Nation, and at the ſame Time to conſider how far our late Enterprizes coincided therewith.

As an Officer in the late Affairs the preſent Writer had an Opportunity of judging of the Practicability of Succeſs upon theſe Occaſions,

of

of the moſt reaſonable Means of procuring it, and of the Cauſe of our late Failure or Repulſe. Beſide this, he has had an Opportunity of making himſelf acquainted with all the maritime Places of any Strength in *France*, which he has ſuccinctly pointed out.

WRITINGS of this Sort are generally expected to be tinctured with party Attachments if not invective, and ſome particular Object, beſide the Satisfaction of the Public, is always expected: If the Reader is diſpoſed for Animadverſions of this Nature, he is requeſted to throw this Piece aſide, as it will neither pleaſe or ſatisfy him. But, on the other Hand, if he has any Inclination to be informed upon what Foundation our repeated Enterprizes to the Coaſt of *France* have been made; how far they were intended to, and did aſſiſt the general Plan of Operations of this War; what was their Succeſs and the Advantages accruing therefrom to *Great-Britain*, with the apparent Cauſe of Failure or Repulſe; the Reader will, perhaps, not loſe his Time in peruſing the following Sheets.

THUS much was thought neceſſary to give an Idea of this Work, and the Abilities of the Author to execute it. If his Intent is but approved, he is ſatisfied; he has no Ambition to gratify as a Writer, nor any Reſentment to teſtify as an Officer, or a Man.

THE

THE STATE of *EUROPE*

At the TIME our EXPEDITIONS againſt *FRANCE* were carried into Execution.

HOWEVER little intereſted *England* may have really been in moſt of the Wars ſhe has been engaged for theſe two Centuries, we may have the Satisfaction to conſider the preſent as a truly *Britiſh* one, which we were forced into in order to protect our *American* Colonies, and prevent the *French* from executing their Project of driving us from that Quarter of the Globe.

The many Advantages that accrue from thoſe Settlements to this Nation, as well with reſpect to Commerce as Navigation, have been ſo amply related to the Public, particularly ſince the Commencement of Hoſtilities, that it were needleſs here to expatiate upon them. They were menaced ---- they were at Stake; and if we had with a ſupine Puſillanimity let our Sword remain in the Sheath, we might have been tragical Spectators to the ſnatching that precious Jewel from the *Britiſh* Diadem.

Thus then after fruitleſs, tedious, and (on the Part of the *French*) deceitful Negociations, were we obliged to light up the Torch of *Bellona* in the Weſt, and repel Force by Force.

Our firſt Efforts in *America* were not equal to our Wiſhes; a brave, but head-ſtrong Leader was cut to Pieces with a great Part of his Army. Succeſs then became various in that Quarter, whilſt the Troubles of *Europe* increaſed; and at length the greateſt Phenomenon in Politics appear'd ---- a Junction between the Houſes of *Bourbon* and *Auſtria*. Thoſe two Powers whoſe Intereſts had been ſo long, and were thought to be ever incompatible, were put into the ſame Scale --- and the Treaty of *Verſailles* took Place.

This

This the Court of *Vienna* aſcribed to the Treaty which had been pre-concluded between the Kings of *Great-Britain* and *Pruſſia* for their mutual Defence, and for keeping foreign Troops out of the Empire, as it had been found, that the *Ruſſian* Troops upon the Confines of *Livonia* were *really* intended againſt the King of *Pruſſia*, whilſt they *ſpeciouſly* remained there for the Aſſiſtance of the King of *Great-Britain*. This diſſolved the ſubſidiary Alliance between the Courts of *London* and *Peterſburg*, and the Czarina preſently declared herſelf in Favour of *Auſtria* and *France*, upon the King of *Pruſſia*'s entering *Saxony* to prevent the Execution of the Deſigns of that Court.

The *French* entered the Empire and ravaged the Electorate of *Hanover*, whilſt the King of *Pruſſia* was keeping the *Auſtrians* and *Ruſſians* at bay.

A View of the French *Coaſt, of the Number and Strength of their Ports in the* Channel, Ocean, *and the* Mediterranean.

TO form a competent Judgment of the Intent and Advantage of Expeditions upon the Coaſt of *France*, it will be neceſſary

to conſider with ſome Accuracy the *French* Coaſt, with reſpect to the Number and Strength of its Ports.

FLANDERS.

DUNKIRK is not only the moſt important Harbour, but alſo the moſt conſiderable maritime Town in *Flanders*, ſituated in the Channel in 51 deg. 3 min. of northern Latitude, and 20 deg. 30 min. of eaſtern Longitude: High-Water at Twelve o'Clock. It was taken by the Viſcount *Turenne*, the 30th of *Auguſt* 1645, under *Lewis* XIV. and retaken by the Duke *d'Anguien* the 10th of *October* 1646. It was taken by the *Spaniards* the 16th of *September* 1652, and retaken by the *Engliſh* and *French* the 25th of *January* 1658. The *Engliſh* remained in Poſſeſſion of it till 1661, when they ſold it to the *French*, who then made it one of the ſtrongeſt Ports in *Europe*, and its Fortifications were finiſhed the 18th of *May* 1671. By the Treaty of *Utrecht* concluded in 1713, its Fortifications were to be demoliſh'd, which was in part complied with; but they conſtructed a Harbour at *Gravelin*, at the Mouth of the River *Aa*, about four Leagues from *Dunkirk*. Since that Time both theſe Places have been repaired and put upon the moſt reſpectable Footing in Contravention of all Treaties.

PICAR-

PICARDIE.

CALAIS, ſituated upon the Channel in the County of *Oye*, in 50 deg. 57 min. northern Latitude, 20 deg. 10 min. eaſt. Longitude: High-Water at Eleven o'Clock. This Port, which was the only Conqueſt the *Engliſh* retained in *France* in 1558; was then re-taken by the Duke of *Guiſe*, and ſince added to *France* by the Treaty of *Vervin* in 1598. It is built in the Form of a Triangle, with a ſtrong Citadel and a good Harbour; is well defended on the Side of the Sea by Fort *Riſbau*, as it is alſo on the Side of the Land by Fort *Niculet*, about a Quarter of a League from the City.

BOULOGNE, a City of the *Lower Picardy* and Capital of the *Boulonnois*, at the Mouth of the River *Lianne*, in 50 deg. 45 min. northern Latitude, and 16 deg. 35 min. of Longitude: High-Water at Eleven o'Clock. It is defended by a Mole which ſhelters it from the Winds; there was formerly a Fort at *Menthulin*, about three Leagues diſtant, which has ſince been demoliſh'd. It is divided into two Towns, called Upper and Lower, and has the Title of Biſhopric. *Lewis* XI. took Poſſeſſion of it by the reunion of that County to the Crown of *France*.

The

The *Engliſh* took it after a Siege of three Months, and kept it ſeven Years, and then ſold it in 1550 to *Henry* II. ſince which the *French* have always been in Poſſeſſion of it.

NORMANDY.

CAEN is the Capital of *Lower Normandy*, ſituated in a fine Country upon the River *Orne*, three Leagues from the Sea, in 49 deg. 11 min. of northern Latitude, and 17 deg. 17 min. of eaſtern Longitude: High-Water at Ten o'Clock. The Walls of the Town are defended with wet Ditches; the Caſtle is ſituated upon a ſteep Rock, which renders it very ſtrong, and is beſides defended with four round Towers with a Platform. This City was fortified under *Francis* I. by its Governor, named *Silly*. A great Trade both inland and foreign is carried on here; and here is an Univerſity dependant upon the Dioceſe of *Bayeux*.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE. This is one of the ſtrongeſt Towns in *Europe*, with an excellent Port for Men of War, which ride in great Safety. It is ſituated at the Mouth of the River *Seine*, in the County of *Caen* in *Normandy*, in 49 deg. 31 min. of northern Latitude, and 17 deg. 50 min. of Longitude: High-Water at Nine o'Clock. It was built by

by *Francis* I. in 1509, and has ſince been well fortified, and a fine Citadel erected, with a large Arſenal for naval Stores.

CHERBURG, a free City, with a good Sea Port, ſituated at the Extremity of *Collentin*, near *Cape La Hogue*, in 49 deg. 38 min. of northern Latitude, and 16 deg. 5 min. of eaſtern Longitude: High Water at Half paſt Seven. It was founded by *Julius Cæſar* when he conquer'd *England*, and was the laſt City *Charles* VII. diſpoſſeſſed the *Engliſh* of. It was a Place of Importance ſo early as 1050. The Empreſs *Matilda* built here the fine Abbey called the *Vow*, in 1145. The Fortifications of this Place were razed by *Lewis* XIV. in 1698, but were ſince, in ſome meaſure, rebuilt upon the ſame Plan, though the Town was left open and defenceleſs. The principal Fortifications then conſiſted of Fort *De la Ville*, in the Shape of a ſquare Redoubt: Fort *Galet*, having two Fronts to the Sea, being doubly flank'd on the Beach, and defended with a Horn-Work towards the Land: Fort *Hommet*, in the Form of a ſquare Redoubt: Fort *Ecœur de ville*, with a Battery *en barbette* towards the Sea, two Towers towards the Beach and Land: At ſome Diſtance above this was a Line of Entrenchment, which extended along the Coaſt, defended with ſeveral Batteries: Fort St. *Anne* and *Querquèville*, equally well de-

defended as *Ecœur de ville*. Theſe Fortifications, with the Baſon, fit to receive Ships of large Burthen, and built at a great Expence, with ſolid Materials, and the hardeſt Stones four Feet by two and a half, cramped with Iron; alſo the Bridge and Flood-gates, were deſtroyed by us in the Month of *Auguſt* 1758.

DIEPPE, a City of *Normandy*, with a a ſtrong Citadel, and a good Harbour, ſituated in the County of *Caux*, in the Channel, upon the River *Argues*, in 49 deg. 56 min. of northern Latitude, and 18 deg. 47 min. of Longitude: High Water Half paſt Ten. This City was bombarded by the *Engliſh* the 22d and 23d of *July* 1694, and ſo much damaged that it was entirely re-built in 1697. It is now a regular City pretty well fortified; with Fort *Polet* in one of its fortified Suburbs: There is a great Fiſh Trade carried on here.

BRITTANY.

BREST, a very conſiderable maritime City in *Lower Brittany*, and a famous Port upon the Ocean, in 48 deg. 23 min. of northern Latitude, and 13 deg. 46 min. of Longitude: High-Water at 45 min. after Two. Its Citadel is well fortified in the modern Way, being built by *Lewis* XIV. and finiſh'd the 16th of *November* 1687. Its Bay is one of the ſtrongeſt

ſtrongeſt and fineſt in *Europe*; its Entrance, which is called the *Gullet*, is very difficult, by reaſon of the Rocks, called *Minous*, *Filettes*, and *Mingant*, which are hidden at High-Water. There is here a famous maritime Arſenal for the Conſtruction of Men of War; this being the principal Port for the King's Ships in the Ocean, which ride here in great Safety. It is divided by the Mouth of the River *Lauderneau*, which greatly contributes to its Trade.

Saint Malo. This City, which is well fortified, has a very ſtrong Caſtle, and a good Port; is ſituated upon a Peninſula, call'd the *Iſland of Saint Aaron*, and is join'd to the main Land by a Cauſeway or Iſthmus, upon the Coaſt of *Upper Brittany*. It is in 48 deg. 40 min. of northern Latitude, and 15 deg 29 min. of eaſtern Longitude: High-Water at Six o'Clock. It was formerly only an Abbey of Men, but the Biſhopric of *Quiladet* was transferred here in 1172, in the Reign of *Lewis* VII. It is at preſent one of the moſt conſiderable Ports in the Channel, and the Inhabitants are reckoned ſome of the beſt Sailors in *Europe*. The *Engliſh* made an unſucceſsful Attempt here the 26th of *November* 1693.

Port Lewis, a maritime Town and conſiderable Port of the Ocean, ſituated upon

the ſouthern Coaſt of the Province of *Brittany*, in 47 deg. 43 min. of northern Latitude, and in 14 deg. 16 min. of eaſtern Longitude, at the Mouth of the River *Blavet*, which Name it formerly had: High-Water at Three o'Clock. *Port l'Orient*, famous for the *Eaſt-India* Company's Trade, is upon the ſame River, near this Place. *Port Lewis* was ceded to the *French* by the Treaty of *Vervin* in 1598, and *Lewis* XIII. rebuilt it with a well fortified Citadel, and gave it the Name of *Port Lewis*.

Belle-Isle. This Iſland is in the Ocean upon the ſouthern Coaſt of *Brittany*, in 47 deg. 20 min. of northern Latitude, and 14 deg. 26 min. of Longitude: High-Water at 30 min. after One o'Clock. It is one of the moſt conſiderable Iſlands upon the *French* Coaſt. The *Romans* named it *Caloneſus*. *Cæſar* does not take any particular Notice of it, but ſeems to have confounded it with the other Iſlands in its Vicinity, under the general Name of *Inſulæ-Veneticæ*; afterwards it was called the *Iſle of Gredel*, and ſince it has been named *Belleiſle*. It belonged to Count *Cornwall*, when *Geoffry* Count of *Reimes*, poſſeſſed himſelf of it, and gave it to the Abbey of *Ridon*; but *Allen*, *Geoffrey*'s Son, got it out of the Hands of the *Monks* and reſtored it to Count *Cornwall*, who ſoon afterwards diſpoſed of it in Favour of the Abbey of *Quimperly*; theſe different Donations cauſed great

Diſputes

Diſputes between the two Abbeys, and they were not appeaſed till the Year 1172, when the *Monks* came to an Agreement. *Charles* XI. the 61ſt King of *France*, gave this Iſland to the Count of *Retz* of the Houſe of *Gondy*, and created it into a Marquiſate in 1573; it ſince devolved to Mr. *Fouquet*, Intendant of the Finances: The King took it from the Marquis of *Belleiſle*, and gave him in Exchange the Counties of *Vernon* and *Andely*, the Seat of *Longeuil* and the Domain of *Beaucaire*. *Belleiſle* may be about ſix Leagues long, and two broad; is ſix Leagues from the main Land. The Garriſon is conſtantly compoſed of about Twenty-two Companies. The principal Places in this Iſland are the *Palace* and *Bangor*, and the Pariſhes of *Sauzon* and *Lœmaria*. A great Trade of Pilchards and the Oil of Pilchards is carried on here; and there is a Manufacture of ſlight Stuff call'd *Etamines*. In the City of *Palace* there are 2860 Inhabitants: This Place which is the moſt important in *Belleiſle*, was fortified in the Reign of *Lewis* XIV. There is a fine Road for Ships before this City: In the Borough of *Bargor* there are 860 Iuhabitants.

Nantes. A very important City for carrying on the *French* Trade with foreign Countries: It is ſituate in *Upper Brittany*, has the Title of County and ſuffragant Biſhopric of

 Tours,

Tours, upon the Banks of the *Loire*, in 47 deg. 14 min. of northen Latitude and 16 deg. 7 min. of eaſtern Longitude: High-Water at 3 o'Clock. It was formerly the Reſidence of the Sovereign Dukes of *Britanny*, who built a very ſtrong Caſtle here, upon the Side of the River, which is defended by large round Towers.

A U N I S.

La Rochelle, the Capital of the Country of *Aunis*, a conſiderable City with a good Port for the Trade upon the Ocean; in 46 deg. 10 min. of northern Latitude, and 16 deg. 29 min of eaſtern Longitude: High-Water at 45 Minutes after Three. *Lewis* VII. ſurnamed *The Lion*, beſieged it and took it in 1224, and the Biſhoprick of *Maillezais* was transferred here by *Lewis* XIV. in 1649, when he fortified the City with a ſtrong Caſtle.

Rochfort, a famous City, whoſe Port and Maritime Arſenals are very important and commodious for the reception and building of Men of War. It is in the Province of *Xaintonge*, in the County of *Aunis*, upon the Coaſt of the Ocean, and at the Mouth of the Entrance of the River *Charante*; in 45 deg. 57 min. of northen Latitude, and 16 deg. 37 min. eaſtern Longitude: High-Water a quarter after Four. It was re-united to the

Domain

Domain of the Crown by *Charles* V. in 1364; and it was rebuilt and ſtrongly fortified by *Vauban*, in 1679, by Order of *Lewis* XIV. Here are Royal Arſenals and Magazines, and the ſame Year the King granted great Privileges and Immunities to the Inhabitants.

THE ISLE OF OLERON, it is ſituated in the Ocean upon the Coaſt of *Xaintonge*, in the Country of *Aunis*, within a League of the Iſle of *Aix*, three Leagues of the Iſle of *Rhee*, and two of the Mouth of the River *Charante*; in 45 deg. 53 min. northern Latitude, and 16 deg. 24 min. of eaſtern Longitude: High-Water at Three o'Clock. It is ſix Leagues long, two broad, and twelve in Circumference: A Fortreſs, called by the Name of the Iſland, is ſituated in the eaſtern Part of it, which is well fortified and garriſoned. The Soil is good and fruitful.

THE ISLE OF RHEE, this is a very fertile Iſland in the Ocean upon the weſtern Coaſt of *France*, towards the Confines of the Province of *Poitou*, before the City of *Rochelle*, in the general Government of the Country of *Aunis*; in 46 deg. 13 min. of northern Latitude, and (the Middle of the Iſland) 16 deg. 12 min. of eaſtern Longitude: High-Water 47 min. after 3. There are three Places of ſome Importance here: The Firſt is the Town

and

and City of St. *Martin*; the Second Fort *De la Prée*, where the Governor reſides, and the Third Fort *Mattrey*. It is five Leagues long and half a League broad: It formerly belonged to the Viſcounts of *Tours*, and was taken by Marſhal *Turenne* the 9th of *October* 1671.

BROUAGE, a City with Fort *Chapus*, in the Province of *Xaintonge*, in the Country of *Aunis*, which is ſeated upon the Ocean, in a Gulf from whence it derives it's Name, in 45 deg. 51 min. of northern Latitude, and 16 deg. 30 min. of eaſtern Longitude: High-Water 45 Minutes after Three: The Town was formerly called *Jacque-ville*, by reaſon of its being firſt built by one *Jaque de Pons*, after the Battle of *Moncontour* in 1569. *Charles* IX afterwards fortified it, and the Fortifications have ſince been increaſed. It is ſurrounded with Salt-works, which produce great Quantities of that Commodity. It's Ports are very large and deep, and Ships ride there in great Safety.

G U I E N N E.

BOURDEAUX, a very conſiderable City, and a famous Port of the Ocean, from whence a great Trade is carried on. It is ſituated upon the River *Garonne* in 44 deg. 49 min. of northern Latitude and 16 deg. 50 min. of eaſtern Longi-

Longitude: High-Water at Three o'Clock. This is the Capital of the Province of *Guyenne* and an Archbiſhopric, and has a Parliament and an Univerſity; with a maritime and land Arſenal. It's Caſtle, called *Trumpet*, is regularly fortified, and defends the Entrance of the Port and the City. The Caſtle of *Ha*, and Fort St. *Lewis* (or *Holy Croſs*) are alſo well fortified. It is a very ancient City, and was forced to ſubmit to *Lewis* XIV. the 13th of *July* 1653, by the Duke *De Vendomes*; this King in return gave it a Parliament the Firſt of *February* 1690. One of it's fineſt Suburbs is called St. *Surin*, which is ſurrounded with Vineyards.

Fort Medoc is ſituated upon a Peninſula, which is called by this Name, making part of *Bourdelais*, upon the Banks of the *Gironde*. This is a marſhy Soil, which frequenly occaſions its being innundated; the Fort is in 43 deg. 6 min. of northern Latitude, and 16 deg. 48 min of eaſtern Longitude: High-Water at 3 o'Clock. The Peninſula is very Sandy, and very well defended on all Sides by the Ocean, which is at High-water-mark at *Medoc* at Three o'Clock. There is conſtantly in this Fort a Detachment of the Garriſon of *Blaye*, which is exchanged every eight Days: The *Gironde* is but two Leagues acroſs at *Medge*, over againſt which there is a large round Tower

upon

upon a little Iſland, which ſerves for a watch Tower to examine the Ships that go up and come down from *Bourdeaux*.

BLAYE, a City in the *Bourdelais*, at the Entrance of the River *Gironde*, and is a Port of the Ocean, which drives a good Trade, in 45 deg. 7 min. of northern Latitude, and 16 deg. 55 min. of eaſtern Longitude: High-Water at Three o'Clock. This is one of the moſt ancient Cities of *France*; it is ſeven Leagues from *Bourdeaux*, in *Guienne*, and the River, which is 2 Leagues over, ſeparates it from *Medoc*. The Citadel is well fortified upon a Rock, between which and the Town is a fine Glacis. Here is the fine Abbey of St. *Romain*, where *Cherebert*, eighth King of *France*, and Grandſon of *Clovis*, was interred in 570. *Roland*, *Charlemain*'s Nephew, was Lord of this Place in 810. It is 17 Leagues from *Brouage*.

BEARN and *Lower NAVARRE*.

BAYONNE is the Capital; a ſtrong Town of great Trade and a famous Port of the Ocean, in 43 deg. 29 min. of northern Latitude, and 16 deg. 12 min. of eaſtern Longitude: High-Water at half an Hour after Three: at the Conflux of the Rivers *Doure* and *la Nive*, in the Province of *Bour* and the County of *Baſques*, and has the Title of ſuffragrant Biſhopric

Biſhopric of *Auch*. It has a Caſtle flanked with ſix Towers in little *Bayonne*, and a good Citadel and well fortified Caſtle in great *Bayonne*. *Charles* VII. re-united the ancient Viſcounty to the Crown in 1451. The Inhabitants are eſteemed good Sailors; it is nine Leagues from *Dux*.

Fort de Socoa is a Borough, and ſmall Port of the Ocean, ſituated upon the Coaſt of the County of *Labour*, within a League of the Town of *St. Jean de Luz*, in 43 deg. 24 min. of northern Latitude, and 15 deg. 55 min. eaſtern Longitude: High-Water at half an Hour paſt Three. The Inhabitants of *Orlogne*, *St. Jean de Luz*, and *Cibourg*, conſtructed this Port in order to winter their Ships in returning from the Cod and Whale Fiſhery; ſince that Time a Port of ſome Strength has been built here, which defends the Entrance of the Harbour and the Coaſt. It was at this Place that *Lewis* XIV. married *Maria Thereſa* the Infanta of *Spain*. It is ſix Leagues from *Bayonne*.

Andaye. This is a ſtrong Place in the County of *Baſques*, ſituated in 43 deg. 12 min. of northern Latitude, and 15 deg. 55 min. of eaſtern Longitude; It is ſeparated from *Fontarabia* only by the River *Bidaſſoa*,

which is the Limit between *France* and *Spain*. It is famous for good Brandy. Here is a conſiderable Redoubt and a ſtrong Fortification defends the Entrance of the Port, where it is High-Water at Half an Hour paſt Three o'Clock. The Inhabitants are very expert Seamen, and they carry on a great Trade. It is three Leagues from *Fort de Socoa*.

MEDITERRANEAN.

PROVENCE.

MARSEILLES, a very important and powerful maritime City, render'd famous by its ancient Victories over the *Romans*. It was formerly a Republic, but now makes Part of the general Government of *Provence*. It is ſituated in the *Mediterranean*, in 43 deg. 18 min. of northern Latitude, and 23 deg. 8 min. of eaſtern Longitude: An Academy of Sciences was founded here by *Lewis* XIV. the 11th of *February* 1660, when a good Citadel was built, and Fort *St. John*, which defends the Entrance of the Port, which is very large, and where the King's Galleys lay ſhelter'd from the Wind. There is alſo here a large marine Arſenal; and the Chamber of Commerce for maritime Trade is held here; Mer-

chant

chant Ships lay at Anchor by the Side of the Abbey of St. *Victor*, and Fort *Notre Dame de la Garde*.

TOULON, a ſtrong Town and famous Port in the *Mediterranean*, in the County of *Provence*, in 43 deg. 4 min. of northern Latitude, and 23 deg. 41 min. of eaſtern Longitude: It has the Title of ſuffragant Biſhopric of *Arles*. There are two large Baſons in the Port; in the neweſt the King's Ships ride, and in the other are Merchants Ships. *Henry* IV. fortified this important City with the two Forts called the *Cloak* (*Manteau*) and the *Tower*, which commands the Entrance of the Road. Here are very conſiderable Sea Arſenals and Docks for building and repairing Men of War, being the principal Port for King's Ships in the *Mediterranean*. It is twelve Leagues from *Marſeilles*.

ANTIBES, a Town and Sea-Port of *Provence* in the *Mediterranean*, fortified with a good Citadel, famous for its Height and its Difficulty of Acceſs, with a ſquare Fort. It is in 43 deg. 33. min. of northern Latitude, and 24 deg. 48 min. of eaſtern Longitude, ſurrounded with good Walls, and in a fine Country. A *Roman* Prætor formerly reſided here, and his Biſhopric was tranferred

in 1250 to *Grace*. The *Marſeillians* founded it. *Antibes* is three Leagues from the Iſles of St. *Marguerite* and St. *Honorat*.

The Iſlands of St. MARGUERITE *and St.* HONORAT.

THEY are very fruitful, and in a very fine Climate, being upon the ſouthern Coaſt of *Provence*, in 43 deg. 30 min. of northern Latitude, and 24 deg. 43 min. of eaſtern Longitude. The Iſland of St. *Marguerite* makes Part of the Borough of *Caunes*. This Iſland is of Importance, by reaſon of its three Forts call'd *Fortin*, *Arragon*, and *Royal*; the laſt is upon a Rock by the Sea Side, with Baſtions well ſupported with Terras Work; nevertheleſs the *Engliſh* poſſeſſed themſelves of it in the laſt War; but the Governor was diſgraced. This Iſland is about a League in Circumference, and is within a Quarter of a League of the Iſle of St. *Honorat*, where is an Abbey of Men, and a large Tower which might contain four Hundred People, and ſo very ſtrong, that it is ſaid to be Cannon Proof, which is guarded by a Detachment from the Garriſon of St. *Marguerite*, and is nine Leagues from St. *Tropez*.

SAINT TROPEZ, a maritime City of *Provence*, ſituated upon the Gulph of *Grimaud*, four Leagues from *Frejus*, in 43 deg. 15 min.

of

of northern Latitude, and 24 deg. 22 min. of eaſtern Longitude: This is a little Sea-Port of the *Mediterranean*, where the largeſt Ships may ride at Anchor in Safety. Here is a well fortified high Citadel upon the moſt elevated Ground, which is well garriſoned for the Defence of the City and the Port, thirteen Leagues from *Toulon*.

LANGUEDOC.

Fort de Brescou, ſituated upon a Rock in a ſmall Iſland in the Gulph of *Lions*, near the Coaſt and Cape of the City of *Agde*. Its Situation is very convenient for the Security of the *French* Trade and Navigation. It is in 43 deg. 15 min. of northern Latitude, and 21 deg. 10 min of eaſtern Longitude: This Iſland is nine Leagues from *Narbonne*.

The Port of Cette, a Cape of the Coaſt of *Languedoc*, upon the Lake *Thau*, near that of *Maguelonne*, and the ſmall Town of *Frontignan*, in 43 deg. 24 min. of northern Latitude, and 21 deg. 20 min. of eaſtern Longitude. Near the Cape *Lewis* XIV. conſtructed a handſome City and a good Port, called Port *Lewis*, between the Years 1664 and 1666, five Leagues from *Agues*, where the royal Channel of *Languedoc* begins, and empties

empties itſelf into the *Garonne* at *Toulouſe*, and thereby joins the *Mediterranean* and Ocean together, which greatly facilitates the Trade of the interior Parts of *France*; and the firſt Attempt to navigate it was made the firſt of *February* 1672 This City is five Leagues from the Iſle and Fort of *Breſcou*.

AIGUE-MORTES, a Town and Port of *Languedoc* within the Juriſdiction of *Niſmes*. *Lewis* of *France* acquired it by an Exchange in 1248, and built a fine Tower here, which is called *Conſtance*, which ſerves as a Light-Houſe for the Ships entering the Port. Before this Time it was only a trifling Village; the King embarked here twice in 1248 and 1269, to croſs into *Africa*. The Queen's Tower, built at that Period is ſtill ſtanding. The Town is ſituated in 43 deg. 33 min. of northern Latitude, and 21 deg 51 min of eaſtern Longitude. It is 6 Leagues from *Montpellier*.

ROUSSILLON.

PERPIGNAN, the Capital of *Rouſſillon*, ſituated in a fine Plain near the River *Tet*, two Leagues from its Mouth in the *Mediterranean*, in 42 deg. 42 min. of northern Latitude, and 20 deg. 32 min. of eaſtern Longi-

tude:

tude: This great City was built by *Iſſuard* Earl of *Rouſſillon* in 1060, from out the Ruins of the ancient *Ruſcina*. The Citadel is higher than the Town, and very regular. The Biſhopric of *Elne* was transferred here in 1604, under *Henry* IV; and the City of *Elne* ſurrendered to *Lewis* XIII. *June* 29, 1641. An Univerſity was founded here in 1349, by *Peter* of *Arragon*. The Citadel was built by *Charles* V. which has been greatly augmented by *Lewis* XIV. This Capital, and all *Rouſſillon*, was conquered from the *Spaniards* the 9th of *September* 1642. It is ſix Leagues from *Colioure*.

Collioure, a ſtrong City, and much frequented Port of the *Mediterranean*, upon the Frontiers of *France* and *Spain*, at the Foot of a great Mountain, within half a League of Port *Vendre*. This City is defended by a great Citadel, with Fort St *Elme*, and two ſtrong Towers, which are built upon two of the *Pyrenean* Mountains, and well mounted with Cannon. It is in 42 deg. 31 min. of northern Latitude, and 20 deg. 42 min. of eaſtern Longitude: This Place was taken the 3d of *April* 1642, under *Lewis* XIII. and ceded to *France* by the Treaty of *Pyrennees* the 7th of *November* 1659. It is five Leagues from Fort *Bellegrade*.

The

The Intent of EXPEDITIONS *to the Coaſt of* FRANCE, *and in what Manner they ſhould be conducted.*

THE Cauſes of all Wars, ſince the Creation of the World, have been center'd in the Ambition of the Prince, or the Good of the People. When a Prince makes War upon his Neighbour under frivolous Pretences, in order to diveſt him of his Poſſeſſions for his own aggrandizement; this has no Foundation in Equity, and that Power who is thus wrongfully attacked, reaſonably claims the Aſſiſtance of all thoſe who have their Rights and Liberties at Heart, and do not chuſe to ſubmit to the Yoke, which after being paſſed over their Neighbours Shoulders muſt in the End come to theirs. The *Gallic Faith* hath now long been a Phraſe of Deriſion to the *French*, who never enter into Treaties but for their own Advantages or Convenience, and with a View to break them when the firſt favourable Opportunity occurs.

THE Reigns of *Lewis* XIV. and XV. are ſtriking Examples of this Conduct, the Firſt made

made War upon *Spain*, becauſe 500,000 Crowns, *Maria Thereſa*'s Dowry, had not been paid, and *Flanders* and *Franche Comté*, though Provinces of the Kingdom of *Spain*, ſhould by their reſpective Laws revert to his Wife, notwithſtanding her formal Renunciation thereto; and in order to avenge himſelf upon *Holland*, for framing the Alliance for the Balance of *Europe*, he attacked the Republic, and was upon the very Point of ſubverting the Government, under Pretence that a *Dutch* Gazetteer had been inſolent, and that a diſreſpectful Medal had been caſt that never exiſted.

We all know what Reaſon *Lewis* XV. had for engaging in the War againſt the Queen of *Hungary* to ſupport the Election of King *Staniſlaus*; the Neceſſity and Intent of his entering into that of 1741; and the uprightneſs of his Deſigns in attacking us in 1753 and 1754 in *North America*, whilſt he was deluding our Commiſſaries at *Paris* with the expectation of amicably ſettling the conteſted Limits!

We may, without being prejudiced in our own Favour, ſay, that the laſt and preſent War were entered into on our Part for the Protection of the Trade and Navigation of

of the *Britiſh* Subjects, and preventing the *French* rooting us out of our *American* Poſſeſſions.

ENGLAND and FRANCE have now been near a Century Competitors and Rivals in the general Trade of the World; they are the only two Powers that can, with any Propriety, be called Maritime; *Holland* no longer lays claim to the Title, and the ruined State of her Navy, with the want of Unanimity to reſolve upon repairing, encreaſing, and ſetting it upon a formidable Footing, ſeem to indicate that that Republic will not in a hurry renew her Pretentions to the Title. Being at War, then, with our great Rival in Trade and Navigation, the two Bulwarks of this Nation, we ſhould conſider how we can the moſt eſſentially annoy them, and reduce their Power and influence in theſe Points.

THO' we ſhould not (proverbially) attack the Bull by the Horns, we ſhould moſt certainly attempt wounding him in his Vitals, if we propoſe doing it effectually; and whilſt the *French* Trade is carried on in *Dutch* Bottoms, and there is ſome Difficulty to prove the Legality of Captures, we ſtand no Chance of deſtroying

deſtroying their Shipping and Veſſels, without we burn them in their very Ports.

EXPENCE and DANGER are immediate Auxiliaries againſt *French* Expeditions: But when it is coolly conſidered, that whether our Men of War and Tranſports lay at *Portſmouth* or *Cherburg*, they muſt be equally paid as well as the Troops on Shore; with this Difference only, that here we muſt feed our Men, there we may make the *French* do it for us. But ſuppoſe, to favour the Argument, ſome additional Expence is occaſioned by theſe Expeditions; amongſt whom does the Money circulate? Why, among ourſelves; and can any Thing that gives Life to Trade and Manufactures, in a Commercial Nation, be of Detriment to the Community? This is ſuch a Paradox in Politics as none but a Madman would attempt ſolving.

WITH reſpect to the *Danger*, I own there is ſome; but a Sailor or Soldier who receives his Country's Pay ſhould fight for it ---- all thoſe who think differently are either Cowards or Rogues. All Enterprizes in War are attended with *Danger*, and he that can ſit down to calculate to a Fraction its Proportion, can have no great Stomach for Fighting. I do not mean by this that a General is to

laviſh away the Lives of his Soldiers ---- far be that from me; but when an Enterprize carries with it more hopes of Succeſs than Failure, and the Advantages more than counterbalance the Inconveniences, it is then to be executed ---- the good of the Community ---- the Commiſſion he holds, and the Deſign he was ſent upon, all Demand it at his Hands.

All Expeditions to the Coaſt of *France* can be but of a two-fold Nature as to their executive Part: Their Deſign muſt either be againſt the *French* Shipping, or the Fortifications: It can never be the Policy of *England*, according to the preſent Syſtem of Affairs, to poſſeſs ourſelves of any Part of *France*, as it would be of no other Advantage to us than a Loſs to the *French*; but this would not counterbalance the Expence and Inconveniences reſulting from it. But in deſtroying their Shipping, if Men of War, we reduce their maritime Force, and if Merchantmen, we prevent their renewing their Trade in their own Bottoms in time of Peace with their wonted Vigour. In deſtroying their Fortifications, we put the Enemy to great Expence to rebuild them, and till which Time their Ports, ſo damaged, are no Security to their Shipping.

THERE is another Conſideration, which though conſequential to the main executive Deſign, is of great Importance. By making Deſcents upon the Coaſt of *France*, we muſt naturally attract their Troops to oppoſe us; when theſe are not ſufficient in the Neighbourhood of the Deſcent, they muſt come from the interior Parts of the Kingdom; and when theſe Parts have been already drained, and the Garriſons are only compoſed of Militia, or raw, undiſciplined Troops, we may naturally conclude, they will recall ſome from *Germany*, or whatever Part they may be in, employ'd in fighting foreign Battles.

BY this Means theſe Expeditions may be of a three-fold Service; firſt, in deſtroying the Enemy's Shipping, which at once lops the Wings of their maritime Power, and their Commerce; ſecondly, by demoliſhing their Fortifications, which puts them to great Expence to repair, and renders their Ports for a Time uſeleſs; and, thirdly, in making a Diverſion in Favour of our Allies upon the Continent.

THE two firſt Deſigns ſeem to be ſufficiently underſtood; but there are many Perſons who affect to not comprehend the third---

third ---- *in aſking how are we engaged in a continental War?* and ſaying, *Leave the Continent to itſelf, and let's take Care of our own Concerns, our Trade and Navigation, and our* American *Colonies.*

If it were not a little unpopular, inſtead of calling the preſent War a *German* War, I ſhould call it an *American* War; and for this Reaſon, if the Elector of *Hanover*, as King of *Great-Britain*, had not taken Part in our *American* Quarrel with the *French*, his *German* Dominions would never have been threaten'd by them; and it would have been the higheſt Pitch of Imprudence for him to have engaged in a War with ſo many great Powers of *Europe*: He might eaſily have remained neuter, and Affairs would then, probably, have taken a quite different Turn in the Empire.

Thus it appears it was his Majeſty's Attachments to the Intereſts of *England* that involved his *German* Dominions, and therefore it would be the higheſt Pitch of Ingratitude in us not to aſſiſt him in his electoral Capacity. The Queſtion then will be, with all generous-hearted Men, not whether or no we ſhall aſſiſt him? But how we can do it the moſt effectually?

We know very well that Ten Thouſand Men in the Empire can be of very little Service to any Ally, much leſs to one whoſe Enemy is greatly ſuperior; but cannot theſe Men be of Utility to him elſewhere?---Yes, upon the Coaſt of *France*, where they may probably draw off thrice their Number from *Germany*, as the Number of Troops in a Field are known pretty nearly by their Sight, and the Extent of Ground they occupy; but the Number of thoſe on board a Ship is difficultly known by the Enemy without Treachery; and when they land they may not be thought the whole.

If this is agreed to, it remains to conſider how theſe Enterprizes may be the moſt ſucceſsfully and advantageouſly conducted. Tho' ruining the Enemy's Fortifications is attended with an indirect Advantage to ourſelves, as this can never be attempted without conſiderable Riſque on our Side, and as, perhaps, where we ſucceed once we may fail ten Times; this Part of the Attempt upon the *French* Coaſt has been by many cenſured; doubtleſs it would be with very little Hopes of Succeſs that we ſhould lay Siege to *Breſt*, but that is no Reaſon that we may not attack ſome of their minor Fortifications.

IF, indeed, all we want is to alarm their Coaſts, and draw down their Troops in order to make a Diverſion, it would be prudent to make frequent and unexpected Deſcents upon the Coaſt in ſuch Places as are moſt defenceleſs, and can give us the leaſt Annoyance; and theſe Debarkations ſhould be at as great Diſtance from each other as conveniently could; by this Means the Marches of the *French* Troops would be ſo compleatly diverted, and the Men fatigued ſo that they would require, at leaſt, two or three Armies upon the Coaſt to endeavour at its Defence. There are Numbers of Places in the Channel, in the Ocean, and in the Bay of *Biſcay*, which favour theſe Attempts; as they have no other Places of any Strength upon thoſe Coaſts but what have been given in the preceding Part of this Piece.

WHAT would greatly add to the Advantage of theſe Enterprizes, would be to have them double; that is to ſay, two Deſcents being made at once, or pretty near the ſame Time; when we have a ſtrong Fleet in the *Mediterranean*, and can ſecretly ſend about Eight or Ten Thouſand Men to be landed in *Rouſſillon*, *Languedoc*, or *Provence*, whilſt about the ſame Number make a Deſcent upon the

the *French* Coaſt in the Channel, or the Ocean, we ſhall ſo compleatly divert their Operations, as almoſt certainly to draw off their Army in *Germany*.

WITH reſpect to demoliſhing their Shipping, Deſcents are no way neceſſary but when the Ports are difficult or dangerous to enter, by reaſon of Fortifications, or want of proper Pilots; and all Incurſions up the Country are needleſs, and productive of many ill Conſequences, where no Contributions are propoſed to be raiſed.

THE ſtricteſt Diſcipline ſhould be obſerved upon theſe Occaſions; the beſt Intelligence procured, with reſpect to the Number and Motions of the Enemy, and for this End neither Pains or Expence ſhould be ſpared. The Land-Officers, as well as thoſe of the Sea, ſhould be very attentive to the Tide-Tables and the Time of full Moon, as on this greatly depends the Safety and Certainty of their Re-embarkation. When certain Advice is received of the Approach of the Enemy, and their being ſuperior in Number to the *Engliſh* Troops on ſhore, we ſhould conduct our Retreat with the greateſt Secrecy and with the leaſt Alarm poſſible; and if it appears that the Enemy may attack us be-

fore we can all be ſafely landed, then, at leaſt, if not before (which would be much more prudent) an Intrenchment ſhould be thrown up to cover our Re-embarkation.

THESE are ſome of the moſt obvious and likely Means of ſucceeding in Enterprizes of this Nature; and we ſhall now conſider how far our late EXPEDITIONS have been conducted agreeable to theſe Maxims.

An Enquiry into the Manner of conducting our late EXPEDITIONS, *and how far it was agreeable to their Nature and Intent.*

OUR firſt EXPEDITION in 1757, was of ſo very extraordinary a Nature, that it is difficult to determine any Thing with reſpect to the Conduct of it. This is all that can be diſcovered after ſuch repeated Enquiry, and ſuch a Deluge of Paper-Controverſy. A Deſcent was to be made at *Rochefort*, where the Shipping, Store-houſes, and Arſenals, were to be deſtroyed; and ſuch other Ravages made upon the Coaſt as Opportunity favoured. The Iſle of *Aix* was taken and evacuated; a Deſcent found impracticable upon the Continent, though many Parts were quite defenceleſs, and an *Iſthmus* particularly courted a Debarkation,

ation, by reaſon of Fort *Fouras*, which would have covered a Retreat. But this Fort could not (it ſeems) be batter'd, becauſe the Ships were a-ground before they were within Gun-ſhot of it. --- So that we muſt conclude the *French* never intended this Fort to be of any Uſe; ſince if no Ships could come within Gun-ſhot of the Fort --- the Fort, I believe, could never come within Gun-ſhot of any Ships.

THERE has been ſo much ſaid upon the Expedition to *Rochefort*, that it were needleſs here to repeat any of the Arguments to prove there was *Fault ſomewhere* ---- We ſhall only conclude that it was not conducted *according to the Nature and Intent of* EXPEDITIONS *to the Coaſt of* France.

THE ill Succeſs of this firſt Enterprize, together with the Sneerings at thoſe who planned (inſtead of thoſe who executed it) made many People believe that all Thoughts of further Expeditions to the Coaſt of *France* were laid aſide; but the vain Hopes of thoſe who oppoſed theſe Enterprizes were baffled by the Force of Reaſoning of the Patriots, who were their Advocates. In a Word, in the Spring of 1758, a ſecond Expedition was planned, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, with Commodore

Howe was appointed to execute it. The Orders he gave out, were ſuch as the greateſt General might have been proud of having dictated; and every Thing was conducted with the utmoſt Regularity, till the Debarkation of the Troops upon the Coaſt of *France*; but then they gave themſelves up to marauding and other great Irregularites, notwithſtanding the Severity of the Orders, and the greateſt Vigilance of their Officers. A Detachment of the Troops deſtroyed upwards of a Hundred Sail of Shipping, with the Arſenals of Naval Stores, at St. *Maloes*; whilſt the Brigade at *Cancalle* erected an Intrenchment, two ſquare Redoubts, a Horn-Work, and two Batteries, which commanded 1130 Paces of Ground, and were intended to cover the Retreat of the Troops at their Re-embarkation. As the carrying St. *Maloes* was impracticable before the Arrival of ſuch a Number of *French* Troops as would have been too powerful for the *Engliſh* to have withſtood, the Deſign was laid aſide, and the Troops re-embarked. A Deſcent would have been now made at *Cherburg*, if the contrary Winds and want of Proviſions had not prevented it.

THIS ſecond Expedition, ſo different in its Conduct and Effects, began now to open the Eyes of the People, and they were as readily con-

convinced of the good Intent of him that plann'd the Schemes, as they were of the Utility of their Execution. They now perceived, that Failure of Succeſs the Year before was not to be attributed to him who had promoted the Enterprize; and they were glad to hear of a third Expedition, which was almoſt immediately reſolved upon.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* was appointed to the Command of the *Britiſh* Troops that were to join Prince *Ferdinand*'s Army in *Weſtphalia*; and General *Bligh* was named Commander in Chief of the Troops going upon a third Expedition to the Coaſt of *France*. Commodore *Howe* ſtill commanded the Fleet, which had his Royal Highneſs Prince *Edward* on board as Volunteer, and which ſailed the 31ſt of *July*.

AFTER the *Engliſh* landed at *Cherburg*, the *French* Troops, who at firſt ſkirmiſh'd with them, retired. It was then reſolved to encamp at a Village called *Erville*, which could not be done but in an irregular Manner; and and being coop'd in between the Sea and Hills, in caſe of an Attack, our Troops could not have defended themſelves to Advantage: However, the Enemy made none, and the Overſight was without Conſequence; as was

alſo

alſo the Defect of not ordering the Cannon in Time, which, though it retarded the March of the Army, did not prevent their poſſeſſing themſelves of Fort *Querqueville*; and the Enemy then abandoning the City of *Cherburg*, it fell immediately into our Hands. It was then reſolved to deſtroy the Forts and Baſon; the Engineers were charged with the Demolition of the firſt, and ſome Officers of the Fleet and Artillery took upon themſelves that of the latter. When Intelligence came that a conſiderable Body of *French* were aſſembling at *Walloign*, only four Leagues from *Cherburg*, very little Progreſs was yet made in the Demolition of the Works and Baſon; and it was order'd to ſpring the Mines and blow them up, leaving the Walls towards the Land entire to cover a Retreat, for which Purpoſe alſo an Intrenchment was thrown up. The Contributions and Ranſom for the Town did not amount to above 2500 *l.*

THIS Succeſs added new Glory to our Arms in *France*, and every body now became delighted with *French* Expeditions; but whether this good Fortune intoxicated us, and we now thought ourſelves invulnerable, I know not; but I am afraid the greateſt Prudence did not evince itſelf in the next Expedition, which immediately took Place.

THE

The ſame Commanders, with the ſame Troops and Fleet, ſail'd from *Weymouth* to deſtroy a conſiderable Number of Veſſels which were reported to be at St. *Briac*, and make ſuch other Depredations as Opportunity favour'd; a Deſcent was accordingly made near St. *Maloes*, in a Place *very proper for Intrenchments*, and a Party was detach'd to St. *Briac*, where they found only fourteen or fifteen Veſſels, which were accordingly deſtroyed. The Attack of St. *Maloes* was once more given up. The Fleet being in great Danger in the Road of St. *Lunar*, they made the Bay of St. *Cas*, whilſt it was reſolved the Troops ſhould penetrate into the Country: We marched to St. *Gildo* and *Matignon*, ſkirmiſhing with the Enemy in the Way, who being retired, we then encamped *with our Backs to the Enemy, and our Faces to the Sea*; though we had poſitive Advice that the Duke *d'Aquillion* was in march from *Breſt* with a much ſuperior Army to ours, and was within ſix Miles of us. It was reſolved to embark at St. *Cas*, though it was judiciouſly repreſented, that the Sand-Hills along the Shore would ſo compleatly cover the Enemy, that no Intrenchments could effectually defend us in embarking; wherefore it would be done much more ſucceſsfully at

St.

St. *Gildo*, a ſmall Diſtance off. To compleat the Error, which nothing could palliate but the moſt ſecret Retreat, the *Generale* and *Aſſemblée* were beat as if to give the Enemy the Alarm: They did not, however, appear till the Embarkation of the Troops was begun, which immediately took Place after their Arrival upon the Beach; but there was great Confuſion and Irregularity ſoon after among the tranſport Boats, who for ſome Time were more buſy in embarking Cattle than Troops. By this Time the Enemy played upon us with a Twelve-Gun Battery, and ſoon after began to march down; which, however, our Bomb-Ketches greatly interrupted. They did not attack us till all the Troops were embarked, except the Grenadiers and Part of the firſt Regiment of Foot Guards. By this imprudent Step we loſt above ſix Hundred brave Fellows, who deſerved a better Fate; and near four Hundred were wounded and taken Priſoners. Nevertheleſs, the *French* muſt, according to all Appearances, have had as many killed as we; though *Te Deum* was ſung at *Paris* as if they had taken *Cape Breton* inſtead of us.

THE moſt ſanguine of the Gen---l's Friends muſt own we were worſted here, and that the burning about fourteen petty Fiſhing Veſſels

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can nowiſe counterbalance the Loſs of ſuch a Number of Troops; yet ſome endeavour to gather him more Laurels from this Enterprize than from that at *Cherburg*.

We have now taken a View of our four Enterprizes to the Coaſt of *France*; and we find, upon the whole, our Succeſs has been proportionate to our Conduct and Prudence. At *Rochefort* we attempted nothing---and of courſe *ſucceeded*. The burning the *French* Shipping at St. *Maloes* was a great Stroke to their Trade and Navigation, and alone equivalent to all our Loſſes and Expences in the four Expeditions. If contrary Winds and Proviſions falling ſhort had not obliged the Return of the Fleet, we ſhould certainly have made more Deſcents. Our Succeſs next at *Cherburg* is the only Exception in theſe Enterprizes to our Succeſs being beyond our Conduct and Prudence: Some Miſtakes were moſt certainly made on our Side, and it was very ſurpriſing, or very cowardly, that the *French* Troops ſhould retire, though the Town might have held out, at leaſt, four Days, within which Time they might have been ſufficiently ſuccour'd to have forced us to retreat. As to the Affair of St. *Cas*, it requires but little military Skill to diſcover the Cauſe of our Failure. When we found there

were but fourteen or fifteen ſmall Veſſels at St. *Briac*, and they were deſtroyed----when the Attack of St. *Maloes* was no longer the Object----why did we ſtay aſhore, or march in the Country? If, as it is pretended, miſtaking the Hour of high Tide, prevented the Re-embarkation for a Time, might we not ſtill have embark'd at St. *Gildo* the 9th of *September* before the Enemy could have come upon us? Should we not, when the Enemy approach'd ſo much ſuperior to us, have endeavour'd to retire with all imaginable Secrecy, inſtead of beating the *Generale* to give them the Alarm when they were within hearing? Or, ſhould the Embarkation have continued when the Enemy were within Sight, ſince it might be reaſonably imagined they would fall upon us when there were ſo few left on Shore as they could eaſily maſter? The Anſwer to theſe Queries will plainly point out the Cauſe of our great Loſs at St. *Cas*.

We ſhall now enquire into the Reaſon of our not having ſucceeded by theſe Enterprizes in making a Diverſion in favour of *Hanover*. As long as a *French* Army, or Body of Troops, garriſon'd upon the Coaſt, or in the interior Parts, are ſufficient to protect the Country, they will have no Occaſion to recall any

Troops

Troops from *Germany*; but if we made frequent Deſcents at a conſiderable Diſtance one from the other, no ſingle Army would be ſufficient to march upon theſe different Alarms. When we, *only*, appear'd before *Rochefort*, the King's Houſehold Troops and Muſqueteers march'd from *Paris* to make head againſt us; if, when we had drawn this Corps off to the Bay of *Biſcay*, we had made a Deſcent either in the *Mediterranean*, or in the *Channel*, or both, ſhould we not have diverted their Troops ſo as, in all Probability, to have made them recall ſome from *Germany*? Frequent and quick Deſcents in diſtant Parts will alone effect this; our remaining upon the *French* Coaſt, either after we have executed our Intent, or we find it not practicable, is only riſquing a great Number of Troops without any Deſign.

THESE are the Obſervations of a Perſon, who has had an Opportunity of ſeeing ſome military Service; and if the Public, for whoſe Satisfaction they are wrote, receives them with as much Good-will as the Author penn'd them, his Labour will be ſufficiently requited.

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